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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JUNE 23, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE 10 volumes of the Colonial Records of North Carolina will be sent to any regular public library says the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*.

IN considering the "closeness" of New York, it is well to bear in mind that since 1888 the new system of secret voting in that State greatly favors the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be.

ONE of the "metropolitan dailies" says that General MILES's couriers who were recently speeding from Chicago to New York on wheels mark the beginning of a new era in military science. The great newspaper ought to have been better informed. Even the militia in Europe have been using bicycles in their manœuvres for years past.

A COMMITTEE headed by Mr. MARION BUTLER, has been appointed by a meeting of the friends of the late Col. POLK to invite the co-operation of those interested, in this State and throughout the country, in the building of the proposed monument to his memory. A public meeting in furtherance of this object was called to meet in Raleigh yesterday.

OUR quondam Reconstruction law-giver, Judge TOURGEE, takes his cue from the Minneapolis platform promptly, and blows a red hot blast at the South from St. Paul, Minnesota, as thus: "If there is not a marked change in the attitude of the country towards the colored race, we will have within the next ten years a massacre such as has not been paralelled since the French revolution. Since emancipation, more colored men have been murdered by the whites in the south than there have been days in all years since. The republican party has not been doing its duty to the colored man."

As we had occasion to say last week, the Republicans burnt their ships behind them when they passed the McKinley bill. Therefore it has come about that notwithstanding their utter rout on that issue in the Congressional elections of 1890, they have chosen the same issue for this year's great struggle. As the people have already spoken so decisively on this question, it seems like the height of impudence to challenge them to another combat upon it. But "the Grand Old Party" has no alternative; and hence they risk everything upon the chance of their bid for the sinews of war producing a corruption fund large enough to overcome a Democratic majority of 1,300,000. Let the recollection of 1890 be the Democratic inspiration for 1892.

THE vote of the North Carolina delegation at Minneapolis on the ballot that nominated Mr. HARRISON having been challenged by H. H. YOUNG, the delegation was polled, with the following result: J. C. Pritchard, Harrison; Elihu A. White, Harrison; H. P. Cheatham, Harrison; John C. Daney, Harrison; Hugh Cale, Harrison; John V. Harmon, McKinley; Chas. A. Cook, Harrison; A. D. Middleton, Harrison; G. C. Scurlock, Harrison; John Nichols, Harrison; Edward A. Johnson, Harrison; Thomas B. Keogh, Harrison; James A. Cheek, Blaine; Archibald Brady, Harrison; J. H. Young, Harrison; J. J. Mott, Blaine, ½ vote; Zebulon V. Walser, Harrison, ½ vote; Wm. A. Bailey, Blaine; L. L. Jenkins, Harrison; J. O. Wilcox, Harrison; J. C. L. Harris, absent; Wm. A. Bidings (alternate), absent; R. W. Logan, Harrison. Harrison, 17½; Blaine, 2½; McKinley, 1.

JOHN C. NEW, the President's right arm, looks like a fish out of water among the London swells who saunter by him on Regent street and Piccadilly. But he is pre-eminently gifted with what in the slang of the day is called the faculty of "getting there," when the object, and the subject, are to his taste. He was in his element at Minneapolis; and it is becoming more apparent, as the smoke has cleared away, that Mr. HARRISON owes the stemming of the BLAINE tide to the tact of this wonderfully able Hoosier. Word went out, says a correspondent, from the HARRISON headquarters immediately after receipt of the news of Mr. BLAINE's resignation, that no friend of Mr. HARRISON was to say one word against Mr. BLAINE. Yet the provocation was great. These tactics were in striking contrast with the method of the President's advisers before NEW's return from London.

THE New York *World's* clever paragrapher has some pungent things on current matters to say as usual—for example: "To assume that the President's chances have not been injured in the close States by the BLAINE affair is to assume that Mr. BLAINE'S friends will show in secret the forgiveness and magnanimity which the great discarded leader displays in public." And again: "The man who says that he will not vote for the Democratic candidate may have a high regard for his personal spites, or a strong affection for local pelf, or a sincere attachment to his disappointments, but he is not a Democrat and does not know what Democracy means. The man who is willing to turn over the country to the tariff robbers and bayonets of the Republican party simply because his own party will not consult his personal preferences is simply an immoral Mugwump."

THE state of the weather, this Spring, and the coldness of the first half of June, suggests to the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* some reminiscences of the seasons of 1816, 1835, 1878 and 1882. Says that paper: "According to the best records January and February, 1816, were warm and spring-like. March was cold and stormy. Vegetation had gotten well along in April when real winter set in. Sleet and snow fell on seventeen different days in May. In June there was either frost or snow every night but three. The snow was 5 inches deep for several days in succession in the interior of New York and from 20 inches to 3 feet in Vermont and Maine. July was cold and frosty, ice formed as thick as window panes in every one of the New England States. August was still worse; ice formed nearly an inch in thickness and killed nearly every green thing in the United States and in Europe. In the spring of 1817 corn which had been kept over from the crop of 1815 sold for from $5 to $10 a bushel, the buyers purchasing for seed. On May 10, 1835, snow fell to the depth of a foot in Jamestown, Va., and was piled up in huge drifts in most of the Northern States. There was snow in many parts of Iowa and Illinois on May 11, 1878, and again as late as May 23, 1882."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

W. T. Crawford, of Asheville, has been renominated for Congress in the Ninth Judicial District by acclamation. ——Teachers' Institutes have been ordered held as follows, by Prof. Chas. D McIver: Robeson, July 4th; Raleigh, July 11th, Chatham, July 18th; Vance, July 25th; Franklin, August 1st; Person, August 15th; Durham, August 22nd; Prof. Alderman, Johnston, July 14th; Alamance, July 11th; Guilford, July 18th; Caswell, July 25th; Union, August 8th; Anson, August 15th; Richmond, August 22nd. ——News has been received here that the Atlantic Coast Line will build a line from Reini to Orangeburg, S. C., with the ultimate purpose of going to Augusta. It is also stated that a surveying party is at Wadesboro for the purpose of surveying a road to Winston *via* Thomasville. It is presumed that the purpose is to meet the Norfolk & Western Railway and give a Florence connection *via* the Cheraw & Salisbury Railroad. ——The directors of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh have completed their inspection of the buildings and grounds, and pronounced all to be in better condition than ever before. The new fire proof stairways were formally accepted and are very satisfactory. They are disconnected from the building and afford a perfectly safe mode of exit. The building can now be emptied in a few moments. ——The Railway Commission has notified Col. A. B. Andrews to discontine the mixed passenger and freight trains on the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina Railway, and to run the passenger and freight trains entirely separate. ——Bishop Haasman, of Cleveland, O., has excommunicated a number of Poles for participating in church disturbances. ——Congressman Otis, of Kansas, has been defeated for renomination. His successor, Dr. Wharton, has been endorsed by the Democrats. ——An uncompleted bridge at Covington, Ky., fell and twelve men were killed. ——The Democrats of Minnesota will make no fusion with the Farmers' Alliance. They expect to carry the State for their own ticket. ——Another report says thirty men were killed by the bridge disaster at Covington, Ky. ——The indications are that Congress will not adjourn by July 4th. ——The Sub-Treasury resolution came up before the House Ways and Means Committee, but was laid over. ——Senator Hill says he has never intended attending the Chicago convention. ——The House and Senate conferees on the River and Harbor bill cannot agree. ——The colored girl, Bettie Lewis, gains about $200,000 by the decision of the Virginia Court of Appeals. ——The Peoples' party of Washington declared for Gen. Weaver for President. ——Southern Minnesota was visited by a most fearful cyclone. Its course was circular. Many towns were passed over and from forty to fifty people were killed. Farm houses, barns and other buildings were destroyed. A school-house was destroyed and fifteen children were killed. ——Two men were killed in a fight in Tennessee. ——The Third party convention of the Fifth Congressional district nominated W. R. Lindsay for Congress. ——The storm in Minnesota delayed all trains by piling up debris on the tracks. ——The Peoples' party district convention at Rocky Mount nominated Capt. E. A. Thorne, of Halifax county, for Congress, and Rev. J. T. Hoover, of Wilson, for elector, and also appointed delegates to the Omaha convention. ——The Congressional convention of the Third party of the Raleigh district met on the 16th. The nomination of a candidate for Congress was postponed. It was decided to put State and county tickets in the field. Delegates were appointed to the Omaha convention. ——The Third party has put a full ticket in the field in Vance county. The nominee for register of deeds is a negro, and for sheriff a white Republican. ——The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has enacted that females should be eligible to the office of ruling elder. ——Congressman Enloe, of Tennessee, shows that $20,000,000 additional will have to be appropriated for pensions for the next fiscal year, making a total of $160,000,000. So it goes, and grows. ——The little republic of Guatemala has increased its appropriation for an exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago from $120,000 to $200,000. ——Arizona and New Mexico, recently proposed for Statehood, have a population respectively of 60,000 and 153,000. The State of Nevada has a population of only 45,000, Wyoming has 60,000 and Idaho 80,000. ——The body of the fifty-fourth victim of the fire and flood at Oil City, Penn., was recovered on the 14th inst. All the missing at that place are now accounted for. ——John E. Paul, a well-known citizen of Edgefield, S. C., was shot and killed on the 14th inst. by Gus Longstreet and Henry Griffin, colored. ——The Presbyterian congregation of Goldsboro has called Rev. H. G. Miller, of Berkley, Va. ——Quite a number of Indianians, formerly North Carolinians, are expected to attend the Guilford Battle Ground celebration this year in a body. ——Eight alien contract laborers were returned on the 14th inst. from the United States to the country from which they came. ——For the quarter ended March 31, the exports from Italy to the United States amounted to $5,900,000, and for the preceding quarter to $5,750,000. ——Congressman Stackhouse, of South Carolina died suddenly in Washington. ——The Peoples' Mutual Assurance Fund Company, Louisville, Ky., failed for $50,000. Assets small. ——Several earthquakes occurred in Northern Greece, the shocks being especially noticeable at Thebes. ——A fire at Elizabeth, W. Va., on the 25th inst. destroyed over $300,000 worth of property. It broke out in the Independent Bung Factory, the largest in the United States, which was destroyed, with a loss of $250,000. ——The late Col. L. L. Polk had an insurance of $10,000 on his life. ——Prof. C. D. McIver, president of the Girls' Industrial and Normal School of Greensboro, thinks that the school upon its opening will be so crowded that additional accommodations will be necessary. ——A contract has been awarded for the construction at Leicester, Buncombe county, of one of the largest and handsomest college buildings in Western North Carolina. ——H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, who is first vice-president of the National Farmers' Alliance, will succeed Col. L. L. Polk as president. ——The Georgia watermelon crop is reported short. ——Frank Walter, of the Acme Bicycle Club of Oakland, Cal., Saturday rode 363 miles, 1,590 yards on a bicycle in twenty-four hours, breaking the world's record of 361 miles, 1,446 yards, held by M. A. Holbein. ——The first electric-car in the history of Roanoke, Va., was run on the 24th inst. The Magic City of the Old Dominion is shortly to have one of the finest electric-car systems in the South.

Swedish women occupy an important place in the industrial world, and their ability receives recognition in various lines not usually open to women. They are employed as copyists at all the government offices in Stockholm, and do the work of clerks and cashiers in banks, insurance companies and railroad offices. They are employed in postal and telegraph service, and the active duty of the telephone is entrusted entirely to them. Several Swedish women have attained the distinction of musical composers, painters and sculptors, authors and translators. They are also proficient in the arts of engraving on wood and glass, wood carving, map making, mother-of pearl cutting, goldsmithing and bookbinding. Women's wages are, however, smaller than those received by men, and educational advantages are greater for boys than for girls.— *Wilmington Review.*

The United Kingdom is still far in front of every other nation in the strength and size of its fleet, having 193 ships, with a displacement of 1,200,000 tons, while France has 106 vessels of 500,000 tons, and Russia 57, of 260,000 tons.

A special committee of Senators has been authorized to make an inquiry as to whether the national bank law furnished sufficient protection to depositors and to investigate recent failures of national banks.

A Reward of $500

Will be paid for any Case of Rheumatism which cannot be cured by Dr. Drummonds' Lightning Remedy. This offer is made in good faith by the proprietors, and there is no reasonable excuse for any one to suffer longer. An ordinary case will be cured by one bottle, and it is poor economy to suffer when relief can be secured so certainly. The price of a bottle is $5, and that is the cost of a cure. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

How the Big Concern Was Formed.

New York World.]

There has always been a great deal of curiosity as to the incorporation of the American Tobacco Company, under which guise the cigarette trust made its appearance in January, 1890. Its affairs have always been kept as secret as possible by those interested, and it was not until last week in the trial of Theodore E. Allen's suit to recover $70,000 from Allen & Ginter for work in forming the trust that some interesting details of the organization came to light.

The following is the agreement under which the consolidation was formed:

"This agreement, by and between Allen & Ginter, incoroprated under the laws of the State of Virginia, W. Duke, Sons & Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina, the Kinney Tobacco Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, Goodwin & Co., doing business in the city of New York, and W. S. Kimball & Co., doing business at Rochester, N. Y. as follows:

"First—That the parties hereto shall cause to be hereafter formed a corporation to be known as the American Tobacco Company and to be incorporated under the laws of such State as the counsel hereafter named shall advise.

"Second—That the directors or trustees of such corporation shall be as follows: Lewis Ginter of Richmond, Va., James B. Duke of Durham, N. C., William H. Butler of Brooklyn, James C. Hart of Rochester and Charles G. Emery of Brooklyn, of whom Lewis Ginter shall be president until his successor is chosen.

"Third—The capital stock of said company shall be $25,000,000, of which 80 per cent., together with any residue of the remaining 20 per cent. as hereinafter mentioned, shall be issued and divided between the parties hereto as full-paid capital stock in payment for the purchase of said company, from whom respectively all the good will, the plant, trade-marks, machinery, leases, patents and patent right and office fixtures, and all other property of a personal nature now owned by or belonging to the parties hereto, excepting live assets as hereinafter defined, and shall be issued to the said parties in the following proportion:

"Allen & Ginter, 30 per cent.; W. Duke, Sons & Co., 30 per cent.; the Kinney Tobacco Company, 20 per cent.; W. S. Kimball & Co., 10 per cent.; Goodwin & Co., 10 per cent."

Allen is suing each of the members of the cigarette trust for 1 per cent. commission on the amount of stock allotted to them by trust. To Allen & Ginter was allotted $7,000,000; to Duke Sons, $7,000,000; the Kinney Company, $4,666,000; and Goodwin & Co., $2,333,000. If he recovers the amount claimed from each of them his ecommission will be $232,000. He is now secretary for the Trade-Mark Association of Tobacco Manufacturers.

In 1886 he was employed by Allen & Ginter as general manager of their cigarettes on this market. He went to them from D. H. McAlpin & Co. He knew all the big cigarette manufacturers very well. They were cutting each other's throats with competition and costly advertising, which was in a fair way to cripple most of them; so in 1887 he proposed to Major Ginter to form a combination or trust on the same plan as that of the wall-paper trust. Major Ginter declined to listen to a trust, but thought a combination of some kind would be a good thing and save a great deal of money for all the manufacturers. Mr. Allen saw each of the manufacturers, but had the greatest difficulty in bringing them together. Nearly all the heads of the cigarette firms were at personal odds and hated each other worse than poison. Francis S. Kinney believed that on one occasion Charles G. Emery and Goodwin & Co., had given financial aid to his striking employees, and declined to have anything to do with them. After some months' work between them he got them to the point of meeting, but then neither Mr. Kinney nor Mr. Emery would make the first advance, so he hired a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he finally induced them to meet, and they buried the hatchet as far as outward appearance went.

Then he struck another snag in Mr. Ginter, who for a while declined to go into a combination with Duke Sons because he believed the concern was tottering and would soon go under. He so far succeeded in healing old differences that in 1889 he got the five manufacturers together at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with a number of plans before them.

Mr. Allen told about that first meeting. When the old enemies met face to face and began to discuss forming a combination, it took less than an hour for the knives to be unsheathed. The meeting broke up in a storm. Major Ginter withdrew, declaring that the other four manufacturers were trying to freeze him out. It was some time before they got together again. They did, finally, patch up matters. The trust was formed. Then Mr. Allen put in his little bill for work in forming the combination and getting the members together. They all laughed at him and refused to pay him a cent. All this occurred over two years ago, but it is none the less interesting because none of it leaked out.

Vote Buying at Minneapolis.

Correspondence New York Herald.]

There are forty-eight colored men in the convention, of whom forty-one are supposed to be open to considerations of finance. This may be a slander on some of them, but if it is true, and the lines continue to be drawn as they are now, one side or the other has got to have them.

"How are the colored brethren coming on?" I asked this afternoon of a New York Blaine manager.

"First rate," he said.

"It is said that the other side is doing the most missionary work," I suggested, "and have the biggest boodle, and I don't believe you will get them."

His comment was brief, but significant. He just turned up his nose and said, "You're not on the inside."

Any person with the most ordinary powers of observation could tell what was going on in the hallways and corridors of the West Hotel to-day. Keen visaged men of hawkish appearanne were going about mysteriously from delegation to delegation, holding whispered conversations in corners with dusky men, affluent of badges. The subject of their talk was plainly enough indicated. Almost always as you went by you could hear mention of money figures. A Michigan man told me this story:—A colored delegate from Arkansas came into the Michigan headquarters this morning and inquired for "Mistah Algah." He was told that "Mistah Algah" was in Detroit. The Arkansas man coughed a little behind his hat and said he was a delegate. Yes, he was a delegate, and he thought very highly of "Mistah Algar," he did, and, while he was instructed for "Mistah Harrison," for himself he would not object if "Mistah Algah" should be nominated. Of course the Michigan man was much pleased to know it.

"'Mistah Algah' is a very liberal man I heah," said the Arkansan, passing his hand over his mouth.

"Oh, yes," said the Michigan man, "General Alger is one of the finest men alive."

"Mistah Harrison's friends are very liberal men, too," said the delegate. "Is Mistah Algah more liberal than Mistah Harrison's friends?"

The Michigan man said there was no doubt that the generosity of General Alger was the limit.

"It costs a good deal to come heah," said the delegate, "and when a man has a fambly it costs moah. You're right, sah, Mistah Algah is a liberal man. Well, spose now you see Mistah Algah's friends and tell them I'm a delegate from Arkansas, and it's mighty expensive coming heah."

Two of the hawkish looking gentlemen were coming up in the elevator to-day.

"Been doing missionary to-day?" asked one.

"Yes," said the other.

"They are high, ain't they?"

"You bet they're high. They cost more than they did before the war."

Remarks of a similar significance were common. A man came at four o'clock into the New York headquarters—not the one that is open to everybody, but the place where he real work is done—and pulled out a certain manager, who is also a Blaine manager. They went out and around the corner. The first man said to the second man:—

"You can't touch him for less than a thousand," and the second man said to the first man, "Hell! Make it $1,500 if you like."

A Herald reporter who wore the badge of a New York alternate went among the colored brethren this afternoon and had some odd experiences. The instant he appeared where the delegates were he became an object of plain commercial interest. There is a place in Hennepin avenue which is a headquarters for visiting colored men, and when he drifted in there a self-important colored man came up and engaged him in conversation:—"I see you're from New York delegation?"

The reporter guessed they were all right.

The colored man said: "Now, don't you think Harrison is gaining a little? I hear he's getting votes in the South."

The reporter was non-committal.

"Say now," said the delegate confidentially, "I'm told there's a lot of money to get my people with, and you Blaine people want to lookout for yourselves. I know there's a vote you can get from Harrison for Blaine if you want it. He's an office-holder, and he's instructed for Harrison; but, say, between you and me I've got a deal with that man and you can get him."

"How much would it cost?" said the reporter.

"Well, now this is business. I know this man, and when we were coming up here I said to him, 'Now don't you go to vote for anybody until I see you, and I'll make it pay you,' and he said he would want just $400. And he's a good man too; you can just bet on him. If you get him he'll stay got. You won't have to get him again like some of these fellows."

"Suppose," said the reporter, "we take this offer, where can I see the man?"

"You come to my hotel at eight o'clock to-night, and I'll have him there and you can just get him right, and he's a sticker, boss. Whatever I say to him goes. Only where do I come in, that's all? What do I get?"

The reporter suggested that persons who were willing to pay $400 for a vote would no doubt be perfectly willing to pay liberally for effecting the transaction.

"Well, call it $500 for the job," said the vote broker. "Then I'll guarantee you a vote for Blaine that is now for Harrison. He's a Mississippi man and I'm doing all the business for him, so you need not be afraid. You just bring the money around to the hotel to-night and you can see him yourself. You see I believe in 'practical politics,' and I'll do anything to down this man Harrison."

[In all this corruption, however, the reporter records a pleasing exception in the case of one of the delegates from this State, as follows:]

W. C. Henderson, a delegate from North Carolina, was approached this morning by one of the hawkish fraternity, who introduced himself as coming from New York, and led the conversation to the presidential muddle. Mr. Henderson is for Harrison and said so frankly. His visitor said that he was for Blaine. So they 'jollied' along in a pleasant way and finally the visitor said: "Don't you think about $100 would make the situation look differently to you?"

Mr. Henderson's experience in national conventions has been small. He thought his visitor was joking, and simply said it wouldn't.

The stranger said, "How about $500?"

"No," said Mr. Henderson.

"Well, call it $1,000 and say no more about it," said the stranger in the pleasantest way imaginable.

Mr. Henderson is a well to do business man. It began to dawn on him now what the man was after. He said:—"I won't sell my vote for $1,000 or $10,000, or any other sum you can name," and walked away.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Origin of "Dixie."

Correspondent Savannah News.

A writer for the New Orleans *Delta*, in an issue of that paper published some years ago, gives, as below, his opinion of the origin of "Dixie:"

"I do not wish to spoil a pretty illusion, but the real truth is that 'Dixie' is an indigenous Northern negro refrain, as common to the writer as the lamp post in New York City, seventy or seventy-five years ago. It was one of the everyday allusions of boys at that time in all their outdoor sports. And no one ever head of Dixie's land being other than Manhattan Island until recently, when it has been erroneously supposed to refer to the south, from its connections with pathetic negro allegory.

When slavery existed in New York, one Dixy owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island, and a large number of slaves. The increase of the slaves and the increase of the abolition sentiment caused an emigration of the slaves to more thorough and secure slave sections; and the negroes who were thus sent off (many being born there) naturally looked back to their old homes, where they had lived in clover, with feelings of regret, as they could not imagine any place like Dixy's. Hence it became synonymous with an ideal locality, combining ease, comfort and material happiness in every description. In those days negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, and any subject that could be wrought into a ballad was eagerly picked up. This was the case with 'Dixie.' It originated in New York, and assumed the proportions of a song there. In its travels it has enlarged and has 'gathered moss.' It has picked up a note here and there. A 'chorus' has been added to it; and from an indistinct 'chant' of two or three notes it has become an elaborate melody. But the fact that it is not a southern song 'cannot be rubbed out.' The fallacy is so popular to the contrary that I have thus been at pains to state the real origin of it."

A writer to the Charleston *Courier*, under date of June 11, 1861, says "Dixie" is an old northern negro air, and that the words referred to one Dix or Dixy, who had an estate on Manhattan Island, now New York city.

Southern sentiment would, indeed, receive a severe shock if these two newspaper articles contained all that could be learned concerning the Dixie refrain. Fortunately, however, I have information from another source that will prove very soothing to southern feelings after what has been given above. From a letter received from Gen. James Longstreet, of Gainesville, Ga., I present this extract:

"Yours, referring to the origin of the Confederate song of Dixie, is received and noted.

"Writing from memory, one cannot claim to stand closely by the records, hence I can only give recollections of the matter. It originated with the southern boys at the military academy at West Point, and sprung from their admiration of a northern man named Dixie, who took a noble stand upon the question of 'southern rights.' He had moved south and lived among us many years. The song came afterward."

Gen. Longstreet became a graduate of West Point in the year 1842. He is preeminently a man of reminiscenses, and, as every one knows, is especially regarded as authority upon all matters pertaining to the civil war or in any way associated with it. The information he has contributed in this instance will, therefore, be recognized as in the highest degree valuable.

By Gen. Longstreet's account the man Dixie is certainly placed in a very much more enviable position than he is by the correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, who leads us to believe that upon the increase of the abolition sentiment the shrewd Dixie disposed of his slaves to unsuspecting southerners, thus fortifying himself against the possible loss of property which might accrue from the agitation regarding slavery then prevailing in the north.

The origin of the song "Dixie," as indicated by Gen. Longstreet, makes it appear peculiarly fitting that this song should go forth to the world as the national air of the Confederacy.

How much the cause of freedom, in every country, owes to its patriotic airs can never be calculated.

That certain sounds awaken certain emotions is true, even among the lower orders of the animal world. I once saw a pet mocking bird which was always aroused to frenzy by the sound of the tearing of a cloth, and never failed to give, in return, a similarly discordant note, expressive of resentment.

To southern soldiers there was inspiration in every note of the "Dixie" melody. Songs like "Dixie," embodying the spirit of a nation, live forever in the hearts of its people.

"Yankee Doodle," though hoary with the winters of more than a hundred years, and though the name of its author has passed from the annals of history, still lives to remind us of the independent spirit of our revolutionary fathers when they said to England, "We will have none of your tea if to obtain the luxury we must sacrifice our principles."

It is related that on a public occasion, soon after the surrender of some of the Confederate troops, President Lincoln ordered a northern band to play "Dixie." Upon hearing an expression of surprise at the selection of an air so intimately associated with the southern cause, the President replied: "Have we not captured the song along with the troops?" Captured it may have been, but whenever sung it still proclaimed the patriotism of southern heroes—heroes whose hearts glowed with the resolve "to live or die for Dixie."

Speeches at the University.

Clinton Caucasian.

A significant fact of the recent University was the character of the speeches of the young men. They were all upon subjects of the live issues of the day and showed that much thought was being given the reforms of our country. They evinced much original thought, and careful preparation. They were of the high est type of moral and political character. When the young men of our State—those who are to soon take part in the management of affairs and shaping the policy of Government, show such thorough information and honest interest in the highest and noblest purposes of our Government, we feel satisfied for the future. Their speeches were a high tribute to the University, its training and influence, and to the character of the young men of our State.

Old Doctor Drummond,

After years of patient study and experiment has given to the world a preparation which is an absolute and permanent cure for every kind of Rheumatism. Ask your druggist for it. The price is $5, but it is a large bottle and will relieve the worst case from the first dose. If you are offered something else, write direct and we will send you a bottle by Express prepaid. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
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Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

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Druggists and Pharmacists,
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They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted. Engraving finely executed.

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Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

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Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

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Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets

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Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
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Dealer in
Groceries, Wagon, Cart and Buggy Material.

R. M. Nimocks,
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Grocer and Commission Merchant
Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wms, etc.
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A. E. Rankin & Co.,
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Person Street.
A. K. Nimocks. J. M. Nimocks.

Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
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Heavy and Fancy Groceries Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
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Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

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Shipper of the
Celebrated Scuppernong Grape, and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fine Confections.

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A. H. Watson,
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Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all Kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick Streets meals will be served at any and Person hours during the day and until 9 o'clock at night

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C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles Whips, etc.

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Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, Collars and Robes. A Good Assortment on hand for Sale Cheap for Cash.
Remember the place Hay Street.

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Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufactures Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
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Manufacturers of
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H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

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We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Manufacturers of
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Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

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J. A. Lambeth,
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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
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Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

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Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

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Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whisky.
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Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

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Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 23, 1892.

NOMINATION OF Mr. CLEVELAND.

As appears in our account elsewhere of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, Mr. Cleveland received this morning the unprecedented honor of nomination for the Presidency, after having once been President and then defeated upon renomination.

But while unprecedented, the renomination follows the logic of the situation—all the more logical because Mr. Cleveland has, beyond a shadow of doubt, himself created the situation.

After years and years of a halting attitude on its own great cardinal principle of a tariff for revenue only, Mr. Cleveland's famous message of 1887 forced the issue, upon his own party as well as upon his Republican adversaries, which is to-day and has been ever since, the paramount issue between the parties in this country. How well aimed was that message, is seen in the fact that the Republicans were compelled to burn their ships behind them in the passage of the McKinley bill. Having thus burnt their ships behind them, even the overwhelming defeat of 1890 was insufficient to change their headlong course, and we find them now still further committed to the extremest doctrine of protection which Mr. Cleveland had calculated they would be driven to embrace.

So the "logic of the situation," as it stood after Minneapolis, is appropriately rounded out by the action of the Chicago convention in the small hours of this morning.

As to the result, there can be little question. It is to be borne in mind, first, that Mr. Cleveland received five times as great a popular majority when he failed of re-election in 1888 as when he was elected in 1884; and, in the next place, that the Congressional elections of 1890, which were fought out almost solely upon the issue which he had foreed, overwhelmed his adversaries under an adverse majority of 1,-300,000.

These facts supply abundant warrant for the belief that the result in November is in less doubt than it has been for the Democratic party since 1856. Even the delegates from South Carolina whose convention had so violently opposed Mr. Cleveland, the other day, declared at Chicago that their State would give him a loyal support. The conservative action of the recent convention at Raleigh leaves no room to doubt that North Carolina will not be behind her Southern neighbor. The action of Mr. Whitney, a man acceptable to both factions, in undertaking the conduct of the campaign of Mr. Cleveland's friends at Chicago, no less than the promises of Bourke Cochran for Tammany, assure the abundant loyalty of New York. Beyond New York and North and South Carolina, there has been no fear. There should be none at all now.

As to Mr. Cleveland himself, he would not be human if his own heart should be less stirred by the unparalleled culmination of events than that of the great party which has once more and so strikingly demanded his leadership.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF PROTECTIONISTS.

Elsewhere we print an interesting article, copied from the Raleigh *Chronicle*, on the Nicaragan Canal, being an interview on that subject by one of its reporters of that marvellously clever statistician, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg. Dr. Hogg was the leading delegate, named by Governor Holt, from this State to the recent convention held at St. Louis to promote American interest in the construction, and ownership, and consequent national control, of this great proposed highway between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. There can be no doubt about the vital importance to us, from an international standpoint, of the American control of such a passage way for our navies, in case of war. No English statesman ever did a better stroke of business than D'Israeli, when he bought up the Suez Canal shares, and gave his country control of Egypt and of what has become the highway to India. We trust the Government of the United States will take a leaf out of England's book in respect to this matter—the proposition being quite as much within the Federal province as the building of forts and the improvement of harbors.

But our chief purpose in calling attention to this subject, was to point out the inconsistency of the Republican protectionists who—like ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, the President of the undertaking, and the Minneapolis convention which adopted as one of its planks a resolution in its favor—advocate government aid to the project on the ground that it will promote international trade.

Let us consider, for a moment, what the digging of this great canal really means. Our able Raleigh contemporary says, in calling attention to the interview, "the great problem for statesmanship to solve now, is how to place the products of our farms and mines nearer to foreign markets." That is most true: *nearer* to foreign markets. The $100,000,000, spent on Suez, the $65,000,000 spent on the Manchester Ship Canal, the $10,000,000 proposed to be spent on Nicaragua, reveal man's sense of the tremendous necessity of breaking down the barriers to commerce which nature has interposed; of bringing separated peoples, who except for the separation might profitably exchange their products, "nearer" to each other; of lessening thereby the cost of bringing to the place of consumption the distant, and otherwise forbidden commodity. The cost of transportation is just as much an element of the cost of production, as food is an element in the cost of labor; labor of the artisan in the cost of machinery; oil, coal, and engineers' salaries in the cost of the running of the machinery; the raw material upon which both the human and the machine labor expend their skill, and the capital, skill and time of the merchant who brings buyer and producer together, in the ultimate cost of the finished product. In other words, no matter how excellent the commodity and how much it may be needed by the possible consumer, if it can not be laid down *at the place where the consumer is, at a price within his means*, it is, so far as he is concerned, just as if it did not exist.

The construction of the great works mentioned is the manifestation of the drift of modern statecraft into economic channels.. It is the culmination of the work of all the ages, upon which the ablest minds of all the ages have concentrated their best efforts—the supreme endeavor to better the condition of mankind, by cheapening the cost of the things desired by mankind.

Has all the economic wisdom of all the ages, in every land under the skies, been after all but folly, spending their tremendous energies as if beating the air?

Such, indeed, it has been, if the Republican protectionists are right in raising higher the artificial barriers of the tariff, just as fast as, by the universal effort of all creeds of people, Nature's barriers are lowered an l removed—by the building of faster and cheaper ships, and the digging, as now, of artificial short-cuts that practically make them faster and cheaper still.

THE PASSING OF MR. BLAINE.

The passing of Mr. Blaine is a sad commentary on the fate of great party leaders. He was not a great man, in the high sense but he was head and shoulders above the other leaders of his party, and possessed a broadness of vision, which had grown much of late, that separated him by a wide gulf from them. He had also certain minor traits that probably had more to do with securing for him the reputation of greatness than those which are usually accounted its attribute. For example, every stranger of sufficient consequence to meet him on terms of equality or of an approach to equality, was apt to go from his presence a Blaine *claequer*, so engaging were the manners of the great man, so flattering the interest he took in the personality of his visitor. In this he was greatly assisted by his remarkable memory, which enabled him in so many instances to call up at once some event of local interest to his visitor, or connected with his history or career. A gentleman of this city, whom he had never met before, upon calling upon him at the State Department, a year or two ago, was first greeted with a flattering salutation, and then at once with this: "You are from Fayetteville, aren't you? When I was a boy, at my father's place in western Pennsylvania, many years ago, there came there from Fayetteville a most attractive young man who had just killed another in a duel." The Fayetteville gentleman said: "You mean so and so." "Oh, no," said Mr. Blaine, "I know all about that. It was before that." He had in his mind the duel between Louis D. Henry and Stanly, though his Fayetteville visitor had forgotten it for the moment.

It is said that he has an inexhaustible supply of such reminiscences on hand, ready for almost any one he chooses to take an interest in. Yet such a faculty does not indicate genius. It is simply the evidence of quickness and the clever use of an excellent memory.

In the Canadian matters, the Fisheries and the Bering sea dispute, Mr. Blaine exhibited nothing like the ability of Mr. Bayard, who had negotiated, without noise or bluster, in the first year of his premiership, a treaty which more effectually provided for a settlement of the long-standing Canadian difficulty, than the settlement recently reached by Mr. Harrison's administration after so many years of perilous straining of our relations with Great Britain. Evidently the purpose was the same—with the Republican Senate in rejecting Mr. Bayard's treaty, and with Mr. Blaine in prolonging and embittering the dispute—viz: to secure a partisan advantage at home. But that is not statesmanship, any more than it was useful diplomacy. So, with the Italian incident, in which his concessions to Italy in his first dispatch calling the Louisiana government to account, not only displayed a deficient Constitutional training, but invited the bullying attitude immediately assumed by the Italian premier, and forced a useless diplomatic rupture.

Nevertheless, he was a powerful political leader, possessing an accurate political instinct—such, for example, as suggested his denunciation of the McKinley bill, leading to its qualification by the rider of "reciprocity"—and he will pass into history as of the second rank of American public men.

We say "pass into history," because, although he may, as has been suggested, follow the example of the second Adams—who entered the House of Representatives in 1831, after having been President—and resume his old place as a Senator from Maine, his age, and the recent manifestations of uncandidness which he seemed unable to outlive, will prevent his recovery of his former brilliant place in politics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We are under many obligations, which we desire to express in a very emphatic way, to our generous brethren of the Press, for the kind things recently said by them about this paper. We particularly appreciate the friendliness manifested by our able and excellent contemporaries, the Wilmington *Messenger*, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, the Raleigh *Chronicle*, the Wilmington *Star*, Wilmington *Review*, Winston *Sentinel*, Salem *Press*, Wilson *Mirror*, Chatham *Record*, New Berne *Journal*, Greenville *Reflector*, Reidsville *Review*, *Cape Fear Banner*, Oxford *Friend*, Statesville *Landmark*, Winston *Republican*, Clinton *Caucasian*, Lenoir *Topic*, Hickory *Press*, Red Springs *Comet*, Rockingham *Rocket*, and Wilson *Advance*—whose good words have especially attracted our attention.

It is said that the Norfolk and Western Railroad will get access to Raleigh by extending its Lynchburg and Durham branch to that city.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Democratic leaders began to gather at Chicago in preparation for the great event of this week, as early as Thursday last. The most notable incident which occurred in this anxious period was a conference of the chief adherents of Mr. Cleveland in the apartments of ex-Secretary Whitney, (who has taken charge of Mr. Cleveland's campaign) at The Richelieu.

This, says a correspondent was called for the express purpose of looking over the entire Cleveland line of battle and of determining any weak points, if they existed. It was like a consultation of generals on the eve of battle, the plans of attack and defense laid out before them and with every feature of the impending conflict open to comment. Foremost among the conferees were Messrs. Whitney and Dickinson.

They had arrived late in the afternoon on the private car of Mr. Whitney, accompanied by Francis Linde Stetson, the law partner of Mr. Cleveland and by Wm. F. Harrity and Jas. Smith, the respective political leaders of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. On arrival here the Whitney party went to the Richelieu and were assigned a suite of parlors and chambers covering most of the floor above the office and overlooking the lake front. Word soon passed among the Cleveland leaders to assemble at the Richelieu, and as a result the parlors were taxed to their utmost at that hour. It was no ordinary gathering of Cleveland enthusiasts for casual comment on the situation; on the contrary, every man who came represented a section of country from which Cleveland strength is to be drawn, and instead of being wild-eyed enthusiastics, each man was a leader of National prominence.

Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Assistant Postmaster General under Cleveland an l probably the temporary chairman of the convention; Mayor Winston of Minneapolis, and Patrick Donan, one of the Minnesota leaders, were also there.

The Southern States were all represented conspicuously. What was done in the hours of earnest conference is best and briefest told in the first quoted statement of ex-Secretary Waitney: "Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot." The strength of Cleveland in every section of the country was examined with minute detail.

"I have thought from the first," said Mr. Whitney, "that Cleveland had a majority and would be nominated, but it was not till I heard these reports to-night from conservative and thoroughly posted leaders from all over the country, that I became absolutely confident that Cleveland would be nominated on the first ballot."

"Is this feeling of confidence based on figures?"

"Certainly; but we have no figures to offer for publication as yet. In a word, however, they show that there will be but one ballot, and that will nominate Cleveland."

The next day, in an interview, Mr. Whitney said: "I have been in two big fights, the Tilden campaign of 1876, and the Cleveland of campaign 1888, but in each of them it was simply a question of the majority, and in that respect it differed from this. With regard to Cleveland, now, there is no question of his majority. It is simply a matter of two-thirds."

Later, Mr. Whitney said, "Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot."

By Monday night, the effect of Mr. Whitney's assuming the leadership of the Cleveland forces became apparent. His strength with both wings of the Democracy in New York gave great weight to his action. He successfully played the rcle of peacemaker. Without doubt he composed the differences between Tammany and Mr. Cleveland's adherents into something like an amicable understanding. Hon. W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, who was nominated in the national committee by Senator Ransom for temporary chairman of the convention, as the choice of the anti-Cleveland forces, was finally practically accepted by the Cleveland men, who abandoned the idea of making a contest against him and in favor of Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia. The latter was then determined upon for permanent chairman, the heavy Cleveland majority in the convention assuring his election. At the same time the Syracuse anti-snappers were, through Mr. Whitney's efforts, accorded seats on the floor of the convention immediatey behind the alternates of the Hill regulars.

Meanwhile, first one and then another of the candidates whom the Hill and anti-Cleveland force, were disposed to turn to in their desire for anybody to beat Cleveland, dropped out of the calculation—Gorman, Palmer, Gray, Carlisle, Morrison, and the rest—so that Monday closed with the understanding that but three names would be presented to the convention. Cleveland, Hill, and Boies.

On Tuesday morning, before the convention met, an intensely exciting scene took place at the meeting of the Kentucky delegation. Henry Watterson, mellifluent of speech, and dramatic as always on such occasions, announced the abandonment of his opposition to Cleveland, which had been purely on the ground of his supposed weakness in New York, and his determination thenceforward to do his uttermost in his behalf.

At 12 M., chairman Brice, of the National committee, called the convention to order and called Mr. Owens to the chair. At 2 P. M., after adopting a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Blaine upon the death of his son, which occurred Saturday, the convention adjourned until 11 A. M. Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the convention met at 11 o'clock. The morning was consumed in some speech-making and waiting for the report of the committee on the platform, of which ex-Secretary Bayard is chairman. Mr. Bayard had stated the day before that there was no difference of opinion as to the platform, except on silver, and none there that is serious. At 1:44, the convention took a recess until 5 P. M.

The convention re-assembled at 5 P. M. The platform, which the despatches do not give the text of, was reported to the convention and read. After some sparring over the tariff plank—which the body of the convention seemed to wish made even stronger than it had been drawn—and, as was to be expected, over the silver plank, the platform was adopted with wild enthusiasm. The objections just referred to seemed to be prompted by the small number of the adherents of Mr. Hill who wished to delay matters and force an adjournment.

At about 10 o'clock Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, nominated Mr. Cleveland. The nomination was seconded by California, and subsequently by most of the States. Mr. De Witt, of Brooklyn, of the Hill delegation, nominated Mr. Hill. This was seconded by Col. Fellows, also of the Hill delegation. Mr. Duncombe of Iowa nominated Governor Boies.

At 2:43 the balloting began, and continued with this result:

	Cleveland.	Hill.	Boies.
Alabama,	14	00	00
Alaska,	2	0	0
Arizona,	5	0	0
Arkansas,	16	0	0
California,	18	0	0
Colorado,	0	3	5
Connecticut,	12	0	0
Delaware,	6	0	0
Distriet Columbia,	2	0	0
Florida,	5	0	0
Georgia,	17	5	0
Idaho,	0	0	6
Illinois,	48	0	0
Indiana,	30	0	0
Iowa,	0	0	26
Kansas,	20	0	0
Kentucky,	18	0	2
Louisiana,	3	1	11
Maine,	9	1	0
Maryland,	5	0	0
Massachusetts,	24	4	1
Michigan,	28	0	0
Minnesota,	18	0	0
Mississippi,	8	3	3
Missouri	34	0	0
Montana,	0	0	6
Nebraska,	15	0	0
Nevada,	0	0	4
New Hampshire,	8	0	0
New Jersey,	20	0	0
New Mexico,	4	0	0
New York,	0	72	0
North Carolina,	3½	0	0
North Dakota,	5	0	0
Ohio	14	0	15
Oklahoma,	0	0	0
Oregon,	8	0	0
Pennsylvania,	64	0	0
Rhode Island,	8	0	0
South Carolina,	0	0	14
South Dakota,	7	0	1
Tennessee,	24	0	0
Texas,	23	1	6
Utah	0	0	0
Vermont,	8	0	0
Virginia,	12	11	0
Washington,	8	0	0
West Virginia,	7	3	0
Wisconsin,	24	0	0
Wyoming,	3	0	0
	608½	104	100

Other votes cast by North Carolina are not given.

The despatches do not give the votes of Utah, Oklahoma and some others which would vary the figures immaterially.

Scattering votes were given Gorman, Carlisle, Campbell, Mills, Morrison, Pattison, Russel and Whitney.

It was announced that in consequence of additional votes being allowed to some of the Territories, 606 votes were necessary to a choice. Mr. Cleveland received more, and at 3:29 this morning was declared nominated on the first ballot by more than the necessary two-thirds.

NORTH CAROLINA AT CHICAGO.

The North Carolina delegation met on Monday morning and organized by electing J. P. Caldwell chairman; M. S. Pinnix vice-president of the convention for the State; John D. Bellamy, Jr., secretary of the convention for the State, and making the following committee assignments: Credentials, W. P. Roberts; permanent organization, W. S. Williams; platform, F. H. Busbee; rules, W. J. Green; to notify the nominee for President, Kope Elias; to notify the nominee for Vice-President, Jas. H. Pou.

There was a conference of the Hill and Cleveland leaders with Senator Gorman on Monday. It began with Gorman, Ransom, of North Carolina, Wm. C. Whitney, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Henry Watterson. It had only been in progress a few minutes when Mr. Whitney came out and made a bee line for the headquarters of the Tammany men. Apparently his mission was successful for "Boss" Croker and Chairman Murphy soon made their appearance and were at once shown into the room as if they were expected. When the hour of the meeting of the national committee approached Henry Watterson and Senator Ransom came out and passed into the adjoining room, to sustain the action of the joint sub-committee in reaffirming the selection of Owens, of Kentucky, as temporary chairman.

Mr. Ransom said he could form no idea how soon the conferees whose presence he had left would agree upon a plan to joint action or whether they could come to any arrangement at all.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

At each succeeding national convention of the Democratic party for twenty years, says a Chicago correspondent, the pertinent question has been suggested, "Why hold on to the two thirds rule?" It is a relic of the ante-bellum days. It was not fair nor just when originally adopted, and its continuance cannot be defended, yet it will doutless be adhered to by the coming convention. Southern politicians have the credit of originating this rule, but Northern politicians have long since ceased to take any interest in it and have been prepared to repeal it. It is the Southern Democrats who, at each succeeding convention, have listened with disfavor to all suggestions for its abrogation, and have claimed that it is a Democratic tradition which must be maintained. Some plain talk was indulged in by men who wished to see this undemocratic regulation banished from Democratic counsels, but the bare mention of the idea drives the anti-Cleveland factions into spasms. With the majority rule prevailing, as in Republican conventions, there could be no possible doubt of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. It is a fact that in the more than fifty years that the two-thirds rule has existed only two men have failed to receive the nomination for President when the ballot disclosed the presence of a majority of the convention for them and it will be bold men who at this day have the temerity to defy the will of the majority.

But the men who are for any one to beat Mr. Cleveland say they do not intend to give away any points, but to insist upon all the advantages which the two-thirds rule may give them. It will be discovered when the critical moment comes whether their courage does not fail them.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Last week we published an article about the origin of Sunday Schools. Now we wish to ask attention to one of the most important fields of endeavor in connection with this great cause.

We have received from our excellent friend, Mrs. D. P. McEachern, of Mill Prong, State secretary of the "Woman's Mission Aid," a copy of a circular issued by her to the ladies of North Carolina, to whom we desire to commend very strongly the importance of the work undertaken by this philanthropic lady and her Society. The object is to excite a more active interest in the religious training of the children and youth of the land than exist now, and particularly of those who, through the misfortune of their environment, would not otherwi e be reached.

Mrs. McMachern's plan look to a thorough organization in every township in the State. We are sure that we will not appeal in vain to the women of North Carolina, whom God has blessed with sufficient leisure, to give Mrs. McEachern the earnest support she so warmly merits.

"Canvass Books," with full directions, can be procured of H. N. Snow, Durham, N. C.

ONE OF THE DISPERSED ABROAD.

There died at West Point, Mississippi, on the 25th ultimo, a North Carolinian of a well-known family, Dr. John Edmond McEachin, who, like so many other Scottish descended North Carolinians, found fame and fortune in the great Southwest. Dr. McEachin was born in Robeson county, December 18th, 1828. He was the oldest son of Peter and Maria McEachin. He studied medicine under Dr. A. D. McLean, of Robeson, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced his profession for a short while at Floral College, when in 1851 he moved to London County, Alabama. In 1854 he married Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Prattsville, Alabama. In 1856 he moved to Marion, Alabama. After the war he moved to West Point, Mississippi, where he has since resided. Wherever he went, his personal attributes brought him popularity, and his skill in his profession put him in the front rank of its most distinguished members.

The McEachin family of Robeson were life-long friends of the OBSERVER, and there existed an affectionate understanding between all these old Scottish families and the OBSERVER which was very touching. The writer of these lines very greatly prizes the friendship of the venerable Peter McEachin, Dr. McEachin's father, now in his 89th year. The grandsons of this fine old gentleman, Dr. McEachin's nephews, are our excellent friends, Hector A. McEachin and E. K. McEachin, editors and proprietors of that sterling and successful Democratic journal, the Colorado *Clipper*, published at Colorado City, Texas.

It is a splendid stock, the Scotch of this section of North Carolina. Before the war they peopled the Southwestern States, becoming, wherever they settled, leaders in political and social life. During the war, whether they followed the stars and bars under Lee and Jackson and Beauregard in Virginia, or under the Johnstons, Bragg, Polk, Holmes, Price, Taylor and Magruder in the West and Southwest; whether they went out among the troops of their adopted Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas or Missouri, or, remaining at home, helped swell the overflowing legions of the proud Carolinian mother of the most of those States—they glorified the cause they fought for, and sustained the reputation of patriots which their ancestors brought across the water. Since the war, it is the same, in the quieter lines in which their lives are cast. We know what they are here, seeing them about us, leaders in every walk of life; and the traveller of to-day, in all the States mentioned, has only the same story to tell about them.

OBSERVATIONS.

A correspondent asks us if the sentence "The subject is an interesting one, and had I more time I would have liked to *have entered* into it more fully," is grammatically expressed—that is, is it good English. Of course not. Either of the following would be: "The subject is an interesting one, and had I had [that is, if I had had] more time, I would have liked to enter into it;" or, "The subject is an interesting one, and had I [that is, if I had now or in the future] more time, I would like to enter," &c. The first means that when the speaker, at some time past, was considering the subject, the thought came to his mind, then, that if he had time he would like to enter into it more fully. The second means that it has just occurred to the speaker to say (to his interlocutor, or correspondent,) that the subject is an interesting one; and, at the same moment that this idea came to his mind, came also the further idea that he would like to enter into it more fully if he had the time.

It appears, then, that the sentence quoted to us by our correspondent means nothing—or, anything. The two substitutes which we have given will be used according as the speaker, or writer, means the one, or the other.

In this connection it may be useful to refer to another expression in common use which will not survive analysis. In "I never remember to have heard it," "never remember" equals "always forget." Substitute "always forget," and see the absurd result. The mistake is in putting the negative before the wrong verb. "I remember never to have heard it," is correct. "Never" refers, not to "remember," but to "to have heard."

* * *

From a physical point of view the latest developments in cycling are likely to have bad results. In the old bone-shaking days a trooper would sit on the saddle as erect as a Lancer, expanding his chest and giving full play to his lungs. Now, it is pitiable to see young men crouching over the handles more like monkeys on a rail, thus cramping the chest, at the very time when most freedom should be given to the lungs, and crooking their backs. Boys who go in for much of the latest record-beating style of cycling will inevitably grow up narrow-chested and round shouldered men. To use a cycle as a healthy exercise the position on the saddle should be exactly that of a pianist, back straight, chest out, and elbows bent at right angles, and well in to the sides.

* * *

Elsewhere we print an amusing account, sent to the New York *Herald* by its Minneapolis correspondent during the recent Republican convention, of the Delegate-buying which went on so unblushingly there. The *Herald* correspondent gives colored delegate "Henderson from North Carolina" credit for a phenomenal degree of virtue, considering his surroundings and what he was naturally supposed to be there for; but we do not find the name of Henderson, white, or colored, among the lists of delegates which have come under our observation.

* * *

The Washington correspondent of one of our contemporaries contributes a picturesque account of the action of the North Carolina delegation to the Chicago convention of 1884 describing, with considerable minuteness of detail, its action on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and so-on ballots. Nevertheless, it is a fact that Mr. Cleveland was nominated on the 2nd ballot, North Carolina changing to him then.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Dr. Hogg Gives Some Valuable Information Regarding It.

Raleigh Chronicle.]

Dr. T. D. Hogg, who was one of the two delegates from North Carolina to the National convention on the subject of the Nicaragua canal, has returned from St. Louis. The other delegate who attended was Mr. W. A. Whitaker, of Winston. Mr. E. J. Hale and Mr. J. C. Buxton were appointed vice-presidents at the request of Dr. Hogg and Mr. Whitaker. Yesterday Dr. Hogg was interviewed regarding the convention and its work. He talked entertainingly, yet practically, and said that since the time of Columbus, 400 years ago, the problem of getting from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean had been discussed. For nearly all that time the idea has been to cut through the isthmus. Each year now 10,000,000 tons of steam seeks to pass from one ocean to the other by canal. The saving of distance will be enormous. From New York to San Francisco this saving in distance will be 10,000 miles. From Liverpool to Bombay the distance now saved by the Suez canal is 3,600 miles. From the nitrate port of Chili to the eastern coast of the United States 6,500 miles will be saved by the Nicaragua canal. New York is now further from San Francisco by a water route than Liverpool is. The people who have the canal work in charge have spent $5,000,000. They say the canal will cost $100,000,000. The United States army engineers have certified that the plan is entirely feasible. It has been admitted since Humboldt's time to the present that if a canal has to have locks this Nicaragua route is the only practical one, because it has midway a great natural reservoir, a navigable lake 100 feet above the level of the oceans on either side. De Lesseps tried at the isthmus of Panama the experiment of making a canal without locks. He spent $500,-000,000 and failed. The men who are building the Nicaragua canal have concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the right of way, for which they are to give $7,500,000 to those countries, Nicaragua also being a member of the directory, which has 15 members. The concessions are for 99 years. For the second 99 years those governments are to be paid 25 per cent. of the net profits. As has been stated, the directors have spent $5,000,000. They have bought part of the De Lesseps plant and are now at work with a large force. Absolute proof of the healthfulness of the new route is afforded. Only two men have died while engaged on it. On the Panama canal people died like sheep. There was no sea breeze. In Nicaragua the trade winds give a healthful sea breeze. The directors made a proposition to the United States government, saying "if you wish this canal you can have it by simply paying us for our outlay and if you choose to allow us anything for our services in this long and great work you can set the price." The government has declined this offer. Now the directors offer this alternative: "Have our property valued by U. S. engineer officers and let them report every sixty days as to the progress of the work. You endorse our 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, and place these in the treasury, issuing them to us as fast as, according to the reports of your engineers, we will finish the work. You to have six directors, and these to represent 70 per cent. of the stock, which you hold, and if at any time you are not satisfied with our management you shall have full power to turn out all the other directors save the one for Nicaragua. It will require five years to finish the canal, with plenty of money, thus readily available. Now, if you decline this proposition, we have in view one which gives an income of $10,-000,000 a year, this being a charge of $1.00 on each ton passing through the canal. It will cost us $1,500,000 annually to attend to the canal and over $3,500,000 to meet the interest charge. Now if you decline we will build the canal anyhow, and we must then go to the bankers of the world, sell our bonds at a sacrifice, and 'flate' them with stock so as to get money enough to build the canal. If we have to adopt this plan the tolls on tonnage will have to pay $20,000,000 a year to meet the greater cost; or twice as great a sum as will be charged if you operate it. You are now in a position to fix the rate of toll." The charge must be per ton passing through the canal, as is done in the case of the Suez canal. The Chinese, Japanese, Australian and New Zealand carrying trade will be immensely affected by the new canal. To show that as an investment it will pay, it may be stated that England secured the Suez canal for $20,-000,000. It cannot be sold for $95,000,000.

The convention appointed two committees to present to each of the national republican and democratic conventions the plan above outlined. The republican convention has ratified the plan in its platform. The democratic convention will no doubt do the same thing. This, Dr. Hogg thinks, makes the canal a certainty. It will be a source of immense development for Southern iron, coal, cotton and phosphate. It opens a new world of trade to the South.

"Cemetery Vandalism."

For the Observer.]

For some time past a number of thoughtless persons have been stealing flowers from off the graves in Cross Creek cemetery, which vandalism has become intolerable. Many of our people place handsome and costly bunches of flowers on the graves of near and dear ones only to find they had been stolen either during the day or night. Among the graves thus bereft were those of the loved ones of the writer of this. There are all sorts of mean thieves, from the sheep thief to the thief who would take the pennies from a dead man's eyes, but the meanest thief of all thieves is the one who will sneak into a cemetery and steal the flowers from a grave. The one who is mean enough to steal fodder from a blind mule, may be considered a saint in comparison with the grave-yard robber. The love of flowers is commendable, but what punishment is severe enough to mete out to those who rob the dead to gratify that love. The bereaved in mourning over the loss of loved ones are consoled by the reflection that their dead are sleeping beneath the emblems which affectionate hands placed over them. But how sad it is when the mourner visits this hallowed spot to find the flowers gone and the shrubbery dismantled by plunderers. The dead may sleep as well, perhaps, without flowers over them, but should not the love tokens placed to the memory of those who are taken from us be left inviolate? There is no higher test of civilization and refinement than that of showing respect to the memory of departed friends and preserving their last resting place from the encroachments of the thoughtless or vicious, who steal or mutilate the adornments bestowed by the hand of affection. The law imposes heavy penalties for this sort of larceny, and the guilty ones should be made to suffer for their crimes. Let our citizens take the matter at once in hand, and see to it that desecrations of this kind be stopped by using every means to discover parties guilty of such thefts. Let our city authorities have it understood that in case any one is caught in this shameful business, they will be punished to the full extent, according to the law made for the protection of such property.

S.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 23, 1892.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DIED.

WINSLOW—On the 17th inst., after a brief illness, at Fort Valley, Georgia, W. COPLEY WINSLOW, youngest son of the late Hon. Warren Winslow of this place.

Those who were his associates at school and elsewhere in this State, and especially his companions in the army of the Confederacy, remembering his genial disposition and many noble qualities of head and heart, will deeply regret his taking off in the prime of his manhood. He had acquired distinction at the bar of his adopted State; had been a member of the Georgia legislature, and had become the idol of the numerous friends who enjoyed social intercourse with him. He leaves a widow and six children.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT BY HAY STREET SABBATH SCHOOL.

WHEREAS: It has pleased the great Head of the Church in the all-wise dispensation of His providence to remove by death from the sphere of her usefulness in the Church and world, Mrs. KATIE PADDISON SHEETZ, one of the teachers of this Sabbath school; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That while we deplore her seemingly untimely death, we bow in submission to the will of Him who seeth not as man seeth, and whose wise providence is far above our comprehension.

2nd. That we will lovingly cherish the memory of her beautiful life made so by Divine grace, and that we will strive to imitate her virtues, that when our work is done, we may enter with her into the joy of our Lord.

3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this school, and as a further mark of respect to her memory, another copy be sent to her bereaved husband and a copy to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for publication.

Mrs. M. J. PEMBERTON,
Miss LOTTA WATSON,
Rev. W. H. MOORE,
J. M. LAMB,
W. W. COLE,
Committee.

June 19, 1892.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold; a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.—A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouths and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. H.

We are offering some of the best bargains ever offered before in

STOVES.

We have about 25 COOKING STOVES, which we wish to dispose of to make room for a car-load order. We will sell them at extremely low prices.

H. H. H.

We are prepared to furnish first-class SASH, DOORS and BLINDS at very low prices.

H. H. H.

LIME, LATHS, NAILS,

and other building materials at prices to suit the times—"Rock Bottom."

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

June 23, 1892—tf

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, When for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them? Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."
ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.
1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

As this is the Season,

and the most pleasant country for picnics, and

Our Stock of Candy,

Cakes, Olives, &c., &c.,

is fresh and desirable, with polite attention and

First-Class Goods

at reasonable prices, we can unhesitatingly refer you to the undesigned for

Standard Goods.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.,
HAY STREET.

June 23, 1892. tf

"THE ATLANTIC."

Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy,

HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in this section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOS

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 23, 1892.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection, who is authorized to settle the same.**

I. O. O. F.

There will be a new Lodge of Odd Fellows instituted in Fayetteville on Friday, July 1st, 1892, with fifty-odd of our best citizens as charter members.

Acknowledgment.

We are indebted to Miss Burnett, the courteous and efficient operator of the Western Union Telegraph in this city, for courtesies during the convention sittings.

Euchre.

At a euchre party given by Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, in Fayetteville, the past week, Miss Minnie Bryan, of New Berne, won the ladies' prize, and Mr. Archie Wightman the gentleman's.

Change of Schedule—30 Minutes Earlier Departure for Wilmington.

Passenger train from Wilmington arrives at 7:57 A. M. and leaves at 8:22 A. M.

Passenger train arrives from Greensboro at 7:30 P. M. and leaves at 7:55 P. M.

Train from Bennettsville arrives at 7:55 A. M., returning leaves at 7:56 P. M.

In effect Sunday, June 26th.

The University.

The rapid and healthy growth of the University during the past year is one of the best signs of continued progress. The institution is taking rank with the best in the country. Young men who desire to fit themselves for useful careers in life, should write to President Winston at Chapel Hill for full information. See ad.

The Crops.

Concerning the crops in Cumberland County it is safe to say they are, upon an average, three weeks behind, and the outlook, we regret to say, is not so bright as it might be. The weekly weather crop bulletin for the week ending last Saturday night says that although the weather has been too wet nearly everywhere, no great damage to crops has resulted other than interrupting farm-work and giving grass some headway. Excessive rains have in some places washed lands and injured crops, but over most of the State the rainfall has been well distributed and beneficial. The temperature has been about normal; the amount of sunshine deficient. Harvesting wheat and oats is being vigorously pushed in the small grain belts, where these crops are reported as excellent. The weather is now hot and dry with a corresponding amount of sunshine. Corn is growing well and cotton chopping is now the order of the day.

Death of Mrs. Preston Cumming.

The community of Fayetteville, in which she was born, and raised, and grew to womanhood, was deeply pained to learn by telegram from Wilmington on Sunday of the death of Mrs. Preston Cumming of that city.

Mrs. Cumming was the daughter of the late Mr. E. J. Lilly, of this city, and was a lady of rare grace and christian character. The Wilmington *Messenger* says "that the funeral took place at Mr. Cumming's residence Monday, at 10 a. m. The services were largely attended and were conducted by the Rev. W. C. Norman, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, of which the deceased lady was a zealous member. The interment took place in Oakdale cemetery, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: Col. Jno. D. Taylor and Messrs. Isaac Bates, R. H. Pickett, Roger Moore, W. A. Rasch and W. H. Northrop."

This is the third death, within a twelve-month, of members of this prominent Lilly family, with whom the whole community sympahizes in their deep afflictions.

More Work on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Messrs. Paul Smith and Frederick Hale, of the engineer corps of the Atlantic Coast Line, left here on Monday with a number of camp followers to join Col Gardner, the able chief engineer, and his accomplished right-hand officer, Capt. Latta, for work on some portion of their great system south of Fayetteville. Whether or not their destination is that suggested in the following from the Wadesboro *Messenger*, we are not informed:

Tents and camp equipage sufficient for the accommodation of a large force of men are now at the Cheraw & Salisbury depot, and Col F. Gardner, chief engineer of the Atlantic Coast Line, is expected here one day this week to take charge of it. Col. Gardner will be accompanied by a full corps of engineers, and they will immediately proceed to survey a railroad from this place to Winston. It is not known here just what the Coast Line people propose to do, but it is surmised by the knowing ones that the proposed survey must have some connection with the southern terminus of the Roanoke & Southern. It would not surprise us at all if the Cheraw & Salisbury road is extended as far as Norwood, at least, in the near future, and possibly on to Winston.

The Graded School.

The Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded School are to meet in the Town Hall, tomorrow, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for the continuance of the school another year; and they invite the presence and co-operation of all persons interested in the subject. There is no question but the school will be continued, but whether the higher branches of academical studies will be kept up will depend, in a large measure, upon the action of this meeting.

The Public School Fund will be sufficient to enable the Trustees to carry on a first class graded school where all the branches usually taught in the public schools will be taught. But it will be necessary to devise means for keeping up the grades wherein higher education may be obtained.

The system has been of incalculable benefit to the youth of the community. It has afforded many advantages not otherwise to be had. It is earnestly hoped that the citizens will show their interest in the matter by a large attendance upon this meeting.

The Advantages of Inland Water Transportation.

In the old days Fayetteville was the distributing point for a vast section of North Carolina, as well as portions of southern and southwestern Virginia. This was due to the geographical position of Fayetteville as the head of navigation of the only river in North Carolina having a deep water access to the sea—the capacity of the Roanoke, Neuse, Chowan, and other large rivers which reach the sea through North Carolina, being qualified by the fact that their entrance thereto lay through the shallow sounds, with their shallow inlets, which fringe our eastern coast, and into which they flow. Between Richmond and Petersburg to the north, and Augusta, Georgia, to the south, there was no other point with such ready access by water to an ocean highway as Fayetteville. Fayetteville, therefore, became in most respects the chief place in the State, and there grew up here in consequence the great importing and wholesale houses of the Jaffrays, McMillans, Donaldsons, Campbells and others, while the return traffic from the piedmont and mountain sections found here its point of export to the West Indies. Many of our citizens still live who remember the days when Raleigh got her groceries and other heavy freights by wagon from Fayetteville.

Now, while those days have passed, this same Cape Fear river acts as a constant check upon the railways, and keeps down the cost of freight to and from Fayetteville to less than that of its neighbors. This fact seems to have engaged the attention of the merchants of Raleigh, as appears from the subjoined extract from the letter of the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, in a recent issue of that paper:

At the meeting of the chamber of commerce this evening a matter of extreme importance to Raleigh was discussed. This was the building of a railway 31 miles in length, from Raleigh to Averasboro. The latter place is on the Cape Fear river, 23 miles above Fayetteville, the construction of which will permit boats to reach Averasboro ten months in the year. This will give Raleigh very cheap freight rates. It is proposed that Raleigh people shall take all or nearly all the stock in the enterprise. The cost of construction is estimated at $150,000. There are few streams to cross and no problems in engineering. Capitalists have already offered to take all the bonds at par.

This project will no doubt be of service to our Raleigh friends, though, of course, the breaking of bulk at Averasboro will put them at a serious disadvantage, still, as compared with Fayetteville.

A War-Time Relic.

Our friend, General LeDue, sends us the following humorous bit of poetry, written at Johnson's Island, Ohio, under date of December 7, 1863, by an unknown author, and preserved in a book of autographs of Confederate soldiers owned by a gentleman in Greensboro, which will wake anew in many an old Confederate's heart those half sad, half mirthful memories once so responsive to the summons of the will, but now, alas, fast fading under the influence of a too material age:

MY LOVE AND I.

My love reposes in a rosewood frame,
A bunk have I;
A couch of feathery down fills up the same,
Mine straw, but dry;
She sinks to sleep at night with scarce a sigh,
With waking eyes I watch the hours creep by.
My love her daily dinner takes in state—
And so do I (!)
The richest viands flank her silver plate,
Coarse grub have I;
Pure wine she sips at ease, her thirst to slake,
I pump my drink from Erie's limpid lake;
My love has all the world at will to roam—
Three acres I;
She goes abroad or quiet sits at home—
Oh, cannot I;
Bright angels watch around her couch at night—
A Yank, with loaded gun, keeps mine in sight.
A thousand weary miles now stretch between
My love and I;
To her this wintry night, cold, calm, serene,
I waste a sigh;
And hope with all my earnestness of soul,
Tomorrow's mail may bring my parole.
There's hope ahead! We'll one day meet again,
My love and I;
Will wipe away all tears of sorrow then;
Her lovelit eye
Will all my many troubles then beguile,
And keep this wayward Reb from Johnson's Isle.

[The patriotic reader will shut his eyes to the grammatical slip in line 21.]

People and their Movements.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, of Dunn, spent a few hours here Tuesday.

Mr. J. K. Hall, of Maxton, at one time resident in Fayetteville, is in the city.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. C. Walker Hanks, of Charlotte.

Mr. Jno. P. Stedman, of Oxford, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wilber Hall, in Fayetteville.

Mr. W. W. Kennedy, after a two years' absence in Bessemer, Ala., is home for a short time, enjoying himself.

We are glad to see Mr. A. S. Huske convalescent and about after several months' confinement by rheumatism.

Prof. Alex Graham, Superintendent of the Charlotte Graded Schools, spent several days in Fayetteville the past week.

Hon. John Manning, LL. D., of Chapel Hill, Professor of Law at the University, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Huske, on Haymount.

Miss Minnie Bryan, who has been paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. John B. Broadfoot on Haymount, left last week for her home in New Berne, to the regret of a host of friends and admirers in Fayetteville.

Messrs. E. R. Pleasant, of Wilmington; W. E. White, of Mebane, and J. M. Love, of Red Springs, Dr. W. A. Lash, Mr. H. L. Fry, Mr. J. L. Fry, Mr. J. A. Murchison, of C. F. & Y. V. R. R., were registered at the Hotel LaFayette, the past week.

Prof. J. A. McArthur, the new Principal of Lumber Bridge High School, made us a pleasant visit last week, on his return from Duplin. It is to his credit that he has become very much attached to his late associates in Kenansville and other parts of Duplin County, than whom no better, more hospitable or generous people ever lived to welcome the stranger.

Several cars laden with melons passed Fayetteville *enroute* for northern markets the past week.

The "People's Party" Meeting.

A small number of delegates to the meeting of the "Peoples' Party" for this Congressional district, assembled in the Court House in this city on Thursday last. They appointed the following delegates and alternates to the Omaha convention, which meets on the 4th of July, viz:

Delegates to Omaha.—Jno C. McMillan, Duplin county; W. Drewry Smith, Cumberland county; E. N. Robeson, Bladen county; J. J. Hines, Craven county.

Alternates.—E. J. Faison, Duplin; W. J. Sutton, Bladen; J. M. Franks, Onslow; Jno. McDuffie, Cumberland.

The following characteristic resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: The people of this country have suffered untold injustice for years from unfaithful and incompetent legislation of both old political parties, and it is useless to expect reform from either of the old parties or their managers; and the people have made known their grievances at St. Louis in 1889, and reiterated the same at Ocala in 1889, and at Indianapolis in 1891, and,

WHEREAS, a deaf ear has been turned to all our remonstrances and appeals, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby sever our allegiance to both old political parties, and we will unite our destinies with the Peoples' Party of America who have promised to give us such relief as we demand and must have.

Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for any office, national, State or county, who is opposed to the St. Louis platform or any part thereof.

Resolved, That we favor the calling of a State Convention by the Executive Committee of the Peoples' Party of North Carolina to nominate a full ticket for State offices, and we hereby invite the co-operation of all good people everywhere to aid us in this reform movement.

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. Koontz,	V. N. Seawell,
C. McG. Dunn,	A. H. Perry,
A. G. Davis,	E. J. Faison.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Private School.

MISS ALICE MALLETT will open her school September 5th, 1892. She will receive not only all children, but will prepare pupils for the senior classes of the HIGH SCHOOLS of the State or elsewhere.

June 23, 1892—4t

LUMBER.

—FOR SALE SCANTLING—

all sizes and lengths at low prices. Apply to DAVID GIBB, Assignee, Manchester, N. C.

June 23, 1892—1t.

FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE SIZE, GOOD MULES, 6 and 7 years old, suitable for timber wagon, cheap for cash, or on time, with approved security.

W. J. McDONALD.

June 23, 1892—1t

University of North Carolina.

Instruction is offered in four general courses of study, six brief courses, a large number of special courses, and in law, medicine and engineering. The Faculty includes twenty teachers. Scholarships and loan funds are available for needy young men of talent and character. The next session begins September 1st. For catalogue with full information, address

PRESIDENT WINSTON,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

June 23, 1892—2m

CONVERT MONEY INTO BRAINS.

Wilborn's School, Walnut Cove Stokes County, N. C., is the place to do this. Tuition $1.00 to $2.00; Board $7.00 to $9.00; Five Languages, Telegraph, Music, Business Course. The place for eastern boys and girls to find homes for health and cheap school. We have had ten years' experience. We will give you good discipline and thorough instruction. Ninety pupils last term.

JOHN W WILBORN, A. B.,
Principal, Walnut Cove, N. C.

June 2. 892—2m

Oak Ridge Institute.

SUMMER SCHOOL (Book-Keeping, Short-Hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy) will open June 29th. Address

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
Oak Ridge, N. C.

June 23, 1892—1w

JOHN UNDERWOOD.

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,—

Representing the following staid Fire Insurance Companies of America:

PENNSYLVANIA OF PHILADELPHIA.
DELAWARE OF PHILADELPHIA.
AGRICULTURE OF WATERSTOWN, N. Y.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ATLANTA HOME OF ATLANTA, GA.

When wanting insurance or renewing same, call and see me and I will save you money.

NO. 2 THORNTON BLOCK.

June 23, 1892. 2t

Lawrence's Countersunk TOOTH BRUSHES.

EVERY BRUSH WARRANTED.

If bristles come out a new one is given. Every brush is made double, cemented and invariably gives satisfaction.

—A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED.—

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,
Northwest Corner Market Square,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 23, 1892.

DR. BOYKIN'S WORM-KILLER

"The Best Selling Vermifuge in the Market."

THE MOST RELIABLE WORM DESTROYER IN USE.

Recipe furnished to any regular physician when requested

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes "that a negro girl ten years old near him took three doses of the Worm Killer and passed 366 worms."

Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.
R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer brought over 100 worms from one child in this neighborhood; and it gives universal satisfaction." He sells more of it than all other worm medicines.

LAGRANGE, N. C., July, 1887.

MR. J. P. JOYNER:—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's Worm Killer, purchased of you. It brought 366 worms. I consider it the best worm medicine made.

Respectfully, J. W. THOMAS.

Any M. D. can prescribe it and many do.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.

June 23, 1892—8w

Cancer its Treatment and Cure, by J. H. Daniel.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—No apology is necessary as to Medical propriety for thus announcing to the profession and the public, that I have made a long, careful and special study of Cancerous diseases, together with all malignant and other tumors, and I am able to offer the results of my extensive experience in a SYSTEM OF RATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, that has never heretofore been attained, and I am able to point to hundreds of successful cases—not in a spirit of egotism, but of thankfulness that I am thus able to prove so clearly my assertion, that my system DOES cure cancers. With a positive knowledge of the fact now so fully endorsed by hundreds of sufferers, and approved by the profession I should be wanting in humanity, if I neglect any means in my power to spread the glad tidings among the afflicted with this most terrible and hopeless of diseases.

It is not a long learned dissertation on cancer that sufferers want—the county is flooded with such literature by men whose ignorance is only equaled by their blatant and unscrupulous falsehood. The question is not what kind of cancer, or how contracted but is there any known remedy?

It cannot be denied, that a general belief on the part of the public and profession in the incurability of cancer has been justified by the failure of hundreds of pretentious quacks and nostrum mongers, whose avarice exceeds their regard for truth and honest—men who prey upon the terror and credulity of the afflicted for money. Yet, science has not been idle, among the most beneficent discoveries of this country, is that THERE IS A BALM IN GILEAD EVEN FOR CANCER. Disbelievers there are, who honestly doubt that cancer can be wholly and permanently cured. Such are invited to write any parties whose certificates appear in this sheet. They are all genuine, and the persons are now well, and no more subject to cancer than if they had never suffered from it. This is the only kind of evidence that is of any good value. That so many persons die of cancer annually in the United States is believed to be due, not only to maltreatment, but largely to the fact, that practicing physicians invariably resort to surgical operations in their treatment, and deter many from seeking my advice and assistance, and others unable to cure by any method seek to prevent their patients from applying elsewhere.

I do not include all in this broad assertion, for many physicians have investigated my method of treatment, and unhesitatingly pronounce it both rational and successful, and send all such patients to me.

Many physicians who are honest in their opinion, that it is possible to discuss and scatter the disease in its early stages by ointments, lotions, or internal remedies, continuing this useless practice until the patient becomes well nigh incurable, and in dispair comes to me.

My object is to avoid all this, and warn victims of the dreadful disease, that their safety is douply assured when proper treatment is commenced in time.

Long experience has brought before me for careful study, every form of cancer and tumor with which humanity is afflicted, and can confidently assert without fear of successful contradiction that I have found remedies and devised methods by which cancer can be cured in every instance without the knife, with little pain, and with complete safety, if they are attended before the disease gets too greater hold on the vital parts.

MORBID GROWTH.—Morbid or abnormal growths are tumors or enlargements "which grow in common with the living, yet different from the animal tissue, in their peculiarity of structure, high degree of vitality and property of self-nutrition; or rather of nutrition so perverted as to develop a living substance unlike that which should have been produced, and which has no relation to any part of the normal tissue, either of the animal or human organism." Like the mistletoe on the oak, living, and of it, yet an independent growth.

CANCER.—Cancer is a disease to which both male and female, young and old are subject. It is seldom, however, met with very young persons, and by far more prevalent among women than men, in proportion of five to one. It assumes a variety of forms, but from its incipiency to complete or advanced stage, undergoes many changes so that to any but those thoroughly acquainted with the disease it is difficult to diagnose correctly.

EXCITING CAUSE AND SIPTOMS OF CANCER.—"The exciting cause of cancer." Under two heads both "general and local" the first low diet, depression of spirits," excessive use of spiritous liquors, scrofulous or syphilitic taint, and the suppression of some of the fluids of the body. The system being defected through any of these conditions, a blow, or injury, long continued pressure, etc., breaking down any cell or tissue of the body, may be considered the LOCAL CAUSE. In complete health all the functions of the body work in harmony, and the results of such injury is never serious for the recuperative power of nature overcomes, and at once carries off all destroyed material and builds up anew. But when from any of the above-named causes, the system or any of its functions are impaired, its efforts to throw off any injured or diseased mass is fatal and therefore it remains augmented by the very material which should carry it away, and forms the nucleus of an abnomal and independent growth. The symptoms that now follow and are generally noticeable are from a small kernal, gradual or rapid growth and in most cases a change from a round to an irregular lump, lobulated or knotted surface, darting lacerating pains, crawling or stinging sensation, and at an advanced period (in Scirrhus), the dusky leaden puckered appearance of the skin, and its attachment to the tumor." In other forms, however, these symptoms are not present, many suffer no pain, and are conscous only of a growth constantly enlarging. These are the most prominent symptoms of carcinomatous diseases and as shall refer to the different forms as I characterize them under different names, and will give the symptoms of each in their turn, and endeavor to describe every form of the disease in a plain manner void of all technical terms and easily understood by all.

EPITHELIOMA.—This form of cancer may be classfied under four head, viz: Fissure, Black Scaley, Warty, Eating Cancer. "Fissure cancer, makes its appearance in the form of a crack, usually looks deep like a cut with a knife," most generally appears on the lip, sometimes on the hand, and at the juncture of the ear with the head. This fissure or opening generally enlarges and deepens, while the surrounding parts become hard, dry and painful. Prompt treatment easily averts the disease.

BLACK SCALEY (EPITHELOMA.)—This is another variety of the epethelial species. Appear just as a dry hard scale with itching or burning sensations on the face or on hand. This scale in time falls off, leaving a slight red irritable surface, from which moisture exudes, soon forming another scale larger than the first, which in time again falls off, and this process is continually going on, the surface all the while growing larger, until at length the scale ceases to form, and an open unsightly sore remains. This sore now spreads in every direction, and is very painful when exposed to the air. Practically cured by my treatment.

WARTY (EPETHELIAL.)—Makes its appearance in the form of an ordinary wart, most generally upon the face. From the top of the head of this wart moisture exudes, forming a slight scale which after becoming dry, falls off and is replaced by another larger and thicker, which like the "scaley form" again falls off, and this process is continued, the wart or tumor all the time growing larger and its base taking a deeper and broader hold. Easily cured.

EATING CANCER (EPITHELIAL.—Is first discovered as a small ulcer which spreads rapidly, eating its way through every form of tissue, and is the most destructive of any of the epithelial variety. It attacks every part of the body, and no time should be lost in arresting its destructive course.

OSTEOID OR BONE CANCER—"Is usually found in the bones of the face, the malar bone or upon the jaw" and not infrequently upon the larger bones of the body, should be treated before it has involved a large surface.

SCIRRHUS OR STONE CANCER.—This is by far the most frequent form of cancer which invades the female breast. There are several varieties, but all presenting the same symptoms, viz: the presence of a hard, knotty, irregular tumor, sharp lacerating pains, adhesive at some point, and as it approaches the softening stage, attachment of the skin to the tumors is a dark leaden color. If unchecked it ulcerates at this point, and the discharge is very offensive. Can be cured if treated in time.

Encephaloid or Rose Cancer.—Appears on any part of the body, most generally the female breast. Its commencement is a small lump like scurrhus, though not always deep seated. It sometimes makes its appearance in the form of a water blister on the surface, the fluid contained, after a time thickens, becomes hard, and from this nucleus gradually enlarges into a tumor, which sometimes grows to an immense size. As the parts becomes congested it opens and the contents appear to roll out like the unfolding of a rose; hence the common name which has been applied to it. When found in the female breast, its commencement is not unlike that of scurrhus with the exception in most cases of the absence of pain, (prior to ulceration). Its growth is generally rapid, and usually before the ulcerative stage the axillary glands become involved after which the patient complains of a tired aching in the shoulder, and along the arm, which soon after begins to swell and a sense of numbness is felt. At this stage the breast opens, and as in the form above mentioned, the interior seems to crawl out and increase in size with great rapidity, while an acrid offensive discharge pours forth in great profusion. The sufferer now exhibits signs of great prostration of the nervous system, constipation, weakness and debility. The waxen pale countenance now indicates dyscrasia or blood poisoning. The unhappy sufferer becomes literally deadened with slow and virulent poison. Encephaloid cancer should be treated in its earliest stage; above all never allow it to be cut; the very "nature of the disease, and the structure of the parts diseased show conclusively that cutting only tends to hasten the end." My method of curing this disease is invariably certain if not delayed too long.

Fungus Haematodes.—Commonly called "soft cancer." This is a variety of cancer which has defied the surgeon's skill for ages. Its principal feature is its dull white sofa color in early stage, which changes as it increases in size, in appearance it is of a honey comb shape congrested, and brakes down easily at the touch and bleeds freely. Its growth is very rapid. It makes its appearance on all parts of the body, and is more rapid in its growth than any other form of cancer, sometimes assuming immense proportions. What is most remarkable in this disease, it will reproduce itself almost as fast as it is removed with the knife—or any of the ordinary methods.

Melanoris.—Commonly called "Black Cancer" like scirrhus, encephaloid is first discovered as a small hard tumor in the breast, accompanied by severe shooting pains, this tumor increases in size till it ulcerates, and a dark grey fungus appears through the opening which soon over laps the breast on all sides, the discharge is a thick black matter, with occasional hemorrage. The patient does not seem to suffer any constitutional disturbance. This disease readily yields to my treatment.

Lupus.—There are two kinds. *Lupus Exedens. Lupus Non Exedens.*

Lupus Exedens called also herpes exedens, rodent ulcer and noli me tongere or touch-me not. Lupus is generally regarded as a skin disease, but this variety of it, although confined to the skin at its commencement, afterwards invading the underlining structure, its seat being on the face, generally the nose. The part attacked first presents a bright, red color, while points soon project from the surface. This disease is more malignent than cancer, but runs its course more slowly, eating as it were the unfortunate sufferer alive No satisfactory treatment has ever been introduced which would check the terrible malady All remedies that have been used only aggravate the disease, hence non-exedens, hence non-exedens, hence me not. Lupus non-exedens, leaves the same touch me not. Lupus non-exedens, leaves the same touch me not. Lupus non-exedens, leaves the same touch

Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia: and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location, is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far-famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy via the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN,
June 9, 1892—tf Mount Airy, N. C.

W. A. CRAWFORD,

—THE—

Artistic Tailor,

IS THE ONE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IF YOU WANT A

STYLISH FIT

—AND—

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Suits from $18.00 to $25.00.
Pantaloons from $6 to $12.

All I ask is for you to come and be convinced of the fact before buying elsewhere.

MY SPRING STOCK OF GOODS

is now ready for inspection, and in addition to that I will get in every month new goods, and that will enable me to keep always abreast with the latest novelties in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS.

As to workmanship and style of my garments I promise that mine cannot be surpassed. I design all of my patterns from actual measurement from the system of the new age.
March 17, 1892. tf

Winburn, the Photographer!

In this portion of the State Winburn is the LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.

A High Grade of Work at a Reasonable Price. Gallery on Person Street, about fifty yards east of Market Square.
Oct. 15, 1891.—tf

For Any Information

concerning the ELECTROPOISE TREATMENT, advertised elsewhere in the OBSERVER, call on or address

MISS MARY McN. BUIE
P. O. Box 207, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 24, 1892—tf

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's

Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Walter Strickland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before the 2nd day of June, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me near Godwin, N. C.

C. C. McLELLAN, Adm'r.
HENRY L. COOK, Atty.
June 2, 1892 6t

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

If Mother Would Listen.

If mother would listen to me, dears,
We would freshen that faded gown;
She would sometimes take an hour's rest,
And sometimes take a trip to town.
And it shouldn't be all for the children,
The fun, and the cheer, and the play;
With the patient droop of the tired mouth,
And the "Mother has had her day!"

True, mother has had her day, dears,
When you were her babies three,
And she stepped about the farm and the house
As busy as ever a bee.
When she rocked you all to sleep, dears.
And sent you all to school,
And wore herself out, and did without,
And lived by the Golden Rule.

And so your turn has come, dears;
Her hair is growing white,
And her eyes are gaining the far-away look
That peers beyond the night,
One of these days in the morning.
Mother will not be here,
She will fade away into silence—
The mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the daylight?
And what in the gloaming dim?
And father, tired and lonesome then,
Pray, what will you do for him?
If you want to keep your mother,
You must make her rest today;
Must give her a share in the frolic,
And draw her into the play.

And, if mother would listen to me, dears,
She'd buy her a gown of silk,
With buttons of royal velvet,
And ruffles as white as milk.
And she'd let you do the trotting,
While she sat still in chair,
That mother should have it hard all thro'
It strikes me isn't fair.

—*Margaret T. Spencer.*

It Pays.

It pays to wear a smiling face
And laugh our troubles down;
From all our little trials wait
Our laughter or our frown.

Beneath the magic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melts the frosts in early spring
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to help a worthy cause,
By making it our own;
To give the current of our lives
A true and nobler tone.

It pays to comfort heavy hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
One gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand
To eager, earnest youth;
To note, with all their waywardness,
Their courage and their truth.

To strive by sympathy and love,
Their confidence to win;
It pays to open wide the heart
And let the sunshine in.

—*Presbyterian Journal.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Give charcoal to the fowls once a week.

Never allow the hens to drink from stagnant pools.

Plenty of grass is a necessity in raising ducks and geese.

The goose eggs set under hens should be turned every other day.

Having the yards and pens dry is an important item in raising turkeys profitably.

When given a free range it is rarely necessary to feed animal food to the poultry.

Young turkeys are so tender that they should be removed from the nest when a few hours old.

Generally it will be best to sprinkle both duck and goose eggs a day before they are to hatch.

Young fowls need crushed bone in some form in order to develop good blood, bone, flesh and feathers.

Let no weeds mature. Cut them before ripe and place in the compost heap or turn them under the ground.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for the vegetable garden, so do poultry droppings, but don't mix them.

Possibly electricity may take the place of heat in forcing early vegetables. Promising experiments have already been made.

Eggs.

Selected.

Eggs are usually esteemed expensive diet; in fact, a luxury which only the rich or well-to-do can afford to use. But it is a mistake when we consider their food value, their nourishing qualities. Eggs, like milk, contain every element necessary for the development of the perfect animal. This is proved by the fact that bones, muscles, blood, feathers, everything, in fact, that makes the fully formed chicken, is contained in the white and yolk of an egg. Indeed, there is no more concentrated or nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are just in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. If, therefore, we eat to obtain strength, we will find that two or three eggs properly cooked will afford more nourishment than a piece of meat of equal market value. When we come to compare the cost of prodecing eggs and pork, we find it costs nearly twice as much to produce a pound of pork as it does a pound of eggs, and taking into account the nutritive value of each and the comparative prices of the two on the average, the pork is three times as costly a food as eggs, and certainly much less wholesome.

Mineral Manures.

American Cultivator.

There is some warmth from the chemical action of mineral manures in the soil, but their effect in hastening maturity of crops to which they are applied depends mainly on the vigorous, early growth they secure. A dressing of phosphate makes Spring grain a week, and often more, earlier than it would otherwise be. Generally this helps the grain to ripen before the extreme heat has opportunity to shorten the crop. In many sections barley can only be grown of standard weight by applying to it 125 to 150 pounds of phosphate per acre. The fertilizer costs a trifle over $2 per acre, and it makes the crop salable for malting when otherwise it could only be used as feed for stock.

Luxuries the Farmer Should Have.

Boston Cultivator.

How many farmers are there who never taste of cauliflower, celery, okra, egg plant, salsify, kale, brussels sprouts, or Lima beans, and who seldom eat lettuce, spinach or any dande-lions excepting those that spring up wild in the pasture? And pears, peaches and the other small fruits are almost unknown upon their tables, as are melons. Yet a little labor would furnish them in abundance, and at a trifling cost, while those who have no land will spend no small part of their day's toil in procuring these things. If any man ought to be able to afford to indulge in the luxuries of life it should be the one who can get them at first cost.

Green Food.

Detroit Free Press.

A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are much relished also, and serve, in some measure, to supply the place of green diet. Onions, chopped fine and mixed with other food, are exceedingly wholesome, and, if not a cure, are certainly a preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are even more anxious for green food than laying hens.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State. Oct. 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

N. A. SINCLAIR,

Attorney-at-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.
Office No. 4, Thornton Block.
June 20, 1889. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epetheial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M McKAY, M. D.

March 12, 1891—tf

DR. J. H. MARSH

has removed his office and residence to rooms in the Thornton block.
Office in room No. 5.
Night bell No. 8.
Calls answered promptly night and day.
Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:

"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it as such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE MERCHANT MILLS

—BY—

J. D. McNEILL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. J.,

are prepared to furnish you at cash prices with

CORN,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,
GRAIN, BRAN, &c.

Consult your interest and get their figures before buying.
May 8, 1890. tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

Granite Works,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments,

Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Sept. 24, 1891—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 11
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 18

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, June 11
PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 18

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, June 14
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, June 21

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659 139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
March 24, 1892—1y Fayetteville, N. C.

SOUTHERN RUBBER CO'S BRASS, STEEL & RUBBER STAMPS. Richmond, Va.

Aug 6, 1891—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.
March 10, 1892.

NEWTON H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is *never undersold.*
July 30, 1891—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by C. A. Parcell and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "I," No. 4, Page 26, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 500 acres of land in Quewhiffle township on Buffalo Creek, known at the Catharine Ferguson Land. (See said mortgage.)

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.

ALEX. McARTHUR, Adm'r
June 2, 1892—6t of J. J. Gilchrist.

YOUR NAME

IF sent on postal card, with proper address will be inserted free in our numerous lists, and you will receive through them many valuable samples from companies desiring agents. Address postal to the AMERICAN LIST CO., Fischer Building, Chico, Ill. apl 14—2m

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect May 30th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 45 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	4 30 a. m.
8 00 "	"	Fayetteville	"	8 15 "
6 40 "	"	Sanford	"	9 43 "
4 45 "	"	Climax	"	11 50 "
4 05 "	"	Greensboro	"	12 30 p. m.
3 13 "	"	Stokesdale	"	1 27 "
2 45 "	"	N & W Jt.-Walnut C.	"	2 50 "
1 24 "	"	Rural Hall	"	3 20 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 45 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4.
10 50 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 20 a. m.
9 57 "	"	Maxton	"	6 18 "
9 26 "	"	Red Springs	"	6 52 "
8 43 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 33 "
8 26 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	7 50 "

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.		Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
1 35 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	2 15 p. m.
11 52 a. m.	"	Climax	"	4 05 "
10 30 "	"	Greensboro	"	5 30 "
9 40 "	"	Stokesdale	"	6 55 "
7 45 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	7 45 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and points north and west of Roanoke.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 breakfast at Fayetteville; Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Walnut Cove; No 1 supper at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 " M.	*6 00 P. M
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	*6 00 P. M
Leave Wilson	*2 20 "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 23 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 05 "	7 50 "
Leave Warsaw	4 15 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	4 25 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 77, Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	1 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	.....	11 25 "
Arrive Wilson	.....	12 50 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 02 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:32 P M., Kinston 7:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 7:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892. 1y

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

R. L. TRULOVE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C,

—DEALER IN—

all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Harry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed
April 21, 1892—3m

PITOU'S FACE CREAM. The leading Parisian Cosmetique. Absolutely harmless and a perfect face beautifier. A first class medicament. On sale with all leading druggists. apl 14—3m

CARTER'S PEPSIN is the safest remedy for weak digestion. Can be taken by the smallest child. For sale by leading druggists. apl 14—3m

THE OCEANIC!

CAROLINA :: BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,

MANAGER.

April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

—FOR—

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Cape, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.
May 26—3m

Coca Cola,

The Great Nerve Restorer.

MILKSHAKES, LIMEADE AND SODA WATER

SHERBETS,

are now dispensed with the purest syrups, at our fountain.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

MARKET SQUARE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

May 12, 1892.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

—THE—

FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY

is now ready to deliver

PURE - ICE,

made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.

No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
May 19, 1892. tf.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Rebecca.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Rebecca.

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Rebecca.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
T. D. LOVE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C. Oct —1y

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Euphemia Keith, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Euphemia Keith to present them to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of May, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment. J. B SMITH,
May 19—6t. Executor of Euphemia Keith.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of Matthew Strickland, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, 1893. All persons owing said estate will make payment to me without further notice. Z B. NEWTON,
May 5, 1892—6t Administrator C. T. A.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address apl 7-tf
Orders solicited from abroad
WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Little Dick Jones,

AT A. MOORE'S STAND.

BEST CORN WHISKEY MADE IN THE LAND, BRANDIES, WINES, Etc.

A cordial invitation to my old friends to call and see me.
March 10, 1892—tf DICK JONES.

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WANTED!

1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.

SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY,

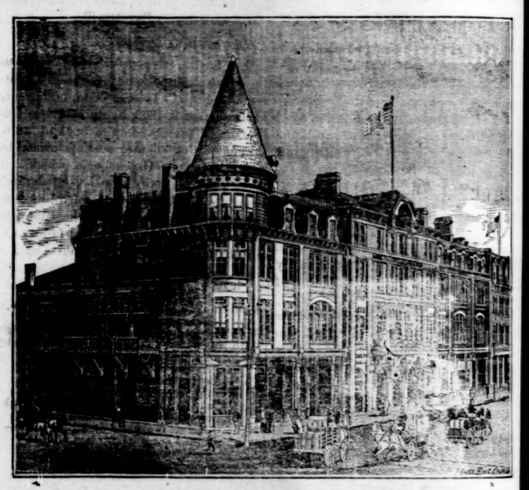
SANFORD, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.

J. W. SCOTT, Sr., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas.
January 21, 1892—1y



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campollo Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

January 15, 1891—1y

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE. 196

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America.

Is Unsurpssed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore.
July 23, 1891. Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.